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CHALLONER & MITCHELL,

Optical Parlors, 47 Government Street.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Hudson's Bay

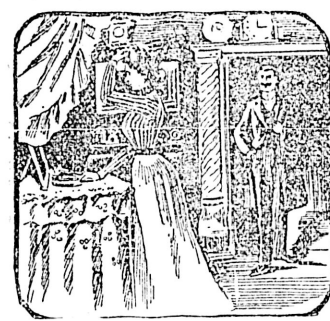
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We sell the highest grade goods at lower prices than our competitors can buy them for. That's because we possess the secret of knowing how, when, what and where to buy for cash. Keep an eye on our ad.

VEAL LOAF 15c. tin
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JUST RECEIVED, A FRESH SUPPLY OF CHRISTIE'S BISCUITS.

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Cash Grocers.

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YATES STREET, VICTORIA.

Wholesale Grocer and Importer

We carry the largest stock of groceries and provisions in the Province, and handling the great bulk of the NORTHERN TRADE, we can offer special advantages to Traders and Miners.

Outfitting a Specialty

Store Fronts Decorated

FOR RECEPTION OF H. R. H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK.

Apply now to

J. W. MELLOR

For plans, specifications and estimates. Mr. Paul Beygran, our decorator, is an expert in this line.

Preserving Jars

Carload Just Arrived

In Pints, Quarts and Half Gallons. Lowest Prices

THOMAS EARLE

Importer and Wholesale Grocer.

26 Yates street, Victoria, B. C.

Noble Five

We will sell 5,000 at 9c.
First come—first served.

E. A. HARRIS & CO.

Real Estate and Mining
Brokers

35 Fort St., Victoria

NEW JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

Arrived at ORIENTAL BAZAAR, 90 Douglas St., and YOKAHAMA BAZAAR, 152 Government St., car Victoria Hotel.

Healthy Chickens

To have healthy fowls they have to be kept clean and fed properly, especially young chicks. For chicken houses use Lee's Lice Killer, or Lambert's Death to Lice. To keep chicks growing, use Chik wheat, prepared meat scraps and tonics. To be had from E. M. NODER, Poultry Supply House, 12 Store street, next to E. & N. Railway.

Salmon Trolling

Has begun. We have a complete stock of Lines, Spoons, Rods, Reels and Gaffs, at

FOX'S, 78 Govt St

GILLARDS

DELICIOUS

PICKLE KNOX GELATINE

R. P. RITHET & CO., Limited

Importers

Marine Insurance

EFFECTED AT LOWEST RATES

APPLY

Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.

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LONDON & PROVINCIAL MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
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WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF

LOCKS
SASH LOCKS
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NAILS
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SASH WEIGHTS, Etc

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO. LTD.

32 and 34 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

TELEPHONE 59.

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Pither & Leiser

Direct Importers of all leading brands of WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC. Agents in British Columbia and the Yukon Territory for G. H. MUMFORD'S "EXTRA DRY," the great leader, WALKER'S famous "KILMARNOCK" Scotch Whisky, LEMPI's justly celebrated "EXTRA PALE" St. Louis Beer, and other favorite beverages. None but the best imported by us. Large stock always. HAVANA CIGARS.

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Importers and Wholesalers
VICTORIA, B. C.

Noble Five

We are selling 10, 15, and 21 day CALLS on the stock.

The CALL form of investment is the most advantageous to the small speculator, as it allows the maximum profit on a minimum risk. That it is appreciated by our clients is evidenced by the fact that yesterday we sold CALLS on 18,000 shares. Call and see us personally.

B. H. HURST & CO.

44 FORT STREET

Mining Shares

Shares for sale in all B. C. Mines. For quotations call at our office. We receive daily by wire the quotations and sales of the Mining Exchanges of Toronto and Rossland. These quotations can be seen by our clients at our office.

A. W. MORE & CO. Ltd.

86 Government St., next Bank of Montreal.

He Who Hesitates

Is Loser

Sure to deeply regret the chance thrown away of buying the stock of the Vancouver Oil company at 5 cents per share. He will be glad shortly to pay \$5 for it. It is only when looking backward that one sees what one has

LOST

B. H. HURST & CO.

44 FORT STREET

Potatoes

Island Grown.
\$1.50 per 100 lbs. Free delivery.
SYLVESTER FEED CO.,
City Market.

HARVEST IN FULL SWING.

Splendid Weather Favors Central Canadian Farmers.

Winnipeg, Aug. 5.—(Special).—The weather continues beautiful for the harvest which is general in southern Manitoba. Barley is being cut in the Territories and is giving a big yield.

Buck Ewing, a Winnipeg lacrosse player, is removing to the Helen Mine, Ont. Chas. S. Lindsay, manager of the Winnipeg theatre, was married to Miss Delmadge today.

WEST END ANGRY.

Dissatisfaction Over Site of Carnegie Library at Vancouver.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 5.—(Special).—A resolution was passed unopposed by the city council tonight to build the Carnegie library on the Market Hall site in the East End. A large committee was appointed to arrange the plans. Many West Enders are very angry at the result. They say as but 400 voted out of a total of 4,000 votes for the East End, it was not thought that the council would act upon the result.

CARNEGIE'S OFFER.

Montreal, Aug. 5.—Andrew Carnegie has offered Montreal \$150,000 for a library, provided the city will contribute a site and spend \$15,000 yearly in maintenance. Mayor Proulx will bring the matter before the council.

EXHIBITION BUILDING BURNED.

Kansas City, Aug. 5.—The exposition building, erected during the boom of 1897, at a cost of over \$200,000, was destroyed by fire this afternoon.

If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring you would not have had that coated tongue and bad taste in the mouth this morning. Keep a vial with you for occasional use.

The New Electric Hot-Air Baths

GREVILLE SYSTEM.
Or localized application of superheated dry air for the treatment of enlarged and stiffened joints caused by rheumatism and gonitis; also for sciatica, lumbago, neuritis, sprains, etc.
Terms and testimonials upon application.
40 KAND STREET, Victoria, B. C.
Telephone 701.



Legislators

Visit Traps

Canadian Salmon Caught by Thousands by United States Canneries.

Colonel Prior Will Urge That Traps Be Allowed on This Side.

To Take the Salmon Off Vancouver Island Before Entering Gulf.

The party of legislators and others who left here on the tug St. Clair on Saturday morning, and after making a cruise of the American coast waters where the salmon traps are placed in abundance to catch the schools of salmon as they come in from the sea to the Fraser river, returned home on Sunday evening, were impressed with the need of establishing similar traps on this side to catch the salmon, bred in the hatcheries of British Columbia, as they returned to the Fraser, before the fish reached the traps on the other side of the boundary line, where they are being taken in thousands, and destroyed in large numbers off-time because the take of the traps is greater than the canners can put up.

The excursion is, it is understood, the first gun, as it were, of a strenuous fight to be made by the Canners' Association for the right to take the salmon which are trapped by the United States canners while on the way to the Fraser in the same manner as the American canners secure the fish, and thus have the local canners placed on a basis where they can compete with the Sound canners, for, as can easily be seen, when the Canadian canners have to pay the fishermen who take the fish in gill nets, the sum of 12 1/2 cents for every fish, while the United States canners have the fish landed at their canneries for 2 1/2 cents each, or ten cents less than the Canadian canners, the Canadian canners are placed under a most unfair handicap in putting their salmon in the markets of the world. In having to pay ten cents per fish more than the United States canners, the canners cannot be expected to enter competition with their competitors who are able to secure the fish for so much less than them.

The party which sailed from Victoria on Saturday morning, included the following guests of the Canners' association: Col. Prior, M. P., Hon. D. M. Eberts, attorney-general; Richard McBride, minister of mines; A. E. McPhillips, and H. J. Helmecken, M. P., P. J. Hon. J. S. Helmecken, Robert Kerr, of R. P. Rithet & Co.; G. I. Wilson and Wm. Farrell, representing the Fraser river canners; J. Bunzton, manager of the B. C. Electric Railway, Vancouver, and Mr. McPherson.

From Victoria the steamer St. Clair went to San Juan, where the canneries of Winch & Bowers was seen in operation, and here in the traps of this canneries the excursionists saw a large number of salmon, valued at thousands of dollars, in the trap, which were lifted out with large nets as the canners wanted them and placed on the canneries' docks to be towed to the canneries. Thence the excursionists went to the Alaska Packers' Association cannery at Blaine, passing the large numbers of salmon-filled fish traps on the way, and at Blaine they saw the process of salmon canning from start to finish. From Blaine the St. Clair went to Vancouver, and the Victoria returned by the steamer Charnier yesterday.

According to copies of the United States fishery commission reports secured by some of those who made the trip to the traps, the salmon are first seen on the south-west of Vancouver Island, and it is therefore urged by the canners that the Dominion government should allow them to place traps there and catch the salmon before they get to the traps of the United States canneries.

Col. Prior, M. P., is more than ever impressed with the fact that the Canadian canners should be allowed to erect fish traps on the south-west of Vancouver Island and catch the fish when bound in to the gulf before reaching the traps of the Sound canneries, and thus, not only put the canners on the same footing as the Sound canners, and make competition possible, but allow of Canadians reaping the results of the production of the Canadian hatcheries.

In an interview yesterday, Col. Prior said: "The Canners' Association asked myself and others to go and see the way the Americans were catching the fish on the way to the Fraser, so we went on the steamer St. Clair on Saturday morning to the south end of San Juan Island, and up Rosaria Straits, passed Anacortes and on to Blaine. We found the traps along the American coast, and the canners had scores of big fish traps. These traps ran all the way from a third to half a mile out from the shore into deep water. The traps are simply constructed. They have a long line of floats driven in some cases over half a mile out, and at the end are squares of piles driven in deep water and covered with netting. The salmon when running up the Fraser run against the netting and nosing their way along this netting trying to get past, they find themselves edged into the traps.

"It so happened that our tug got there just in time to see the fishermen lifting the salmon, and that ten or twelve were taken ten thousand out of the trap while we waited, and as the canners cannot use the salmon as fast as the salmon come into the traps they just leave the salmon alone in the water, waiting until they can handle the great quantities ever filling up the traps. Some dozens of traps were passed on Saturday afternoon, which had just as many salmon in them as the first trap seen, and the whole strait was alive with salmon, thousands and thousands being plainly seen in the water.

"We went ashore at Blaine and saw Drysdale's cannery, now owned by the Alaska Packers' Association. They have two canneries, and at the one visited, they were putting up from five thousand to six thousand cases of salmon per day, which means that eighty thousand salmon a day are brought into the canneries. The canneries complained of a scarcity of labor, as they could not get enough hands they said, to put up the full quantity of salmon. They were working day and night.

"It was informed that the Americans had between two hundred and three hundred of these traps in working order at the present time catching salmon on their way to the Fraser river. By means of these traps they are able to land the salmon at the canneries for about 2 1/2 cents each, whereas the Canadian canners, who are not allowed by the Dominion government to use traps, have to pay to the fishermen who catch the salmon with gill nets the sum of 12 1/2 cents per fish.

"As all the salmon going up the American side as well as up the Canadian side, have been hatched in the Fraser river, in British territory, which seem to me to be most unfair to the Canadian business men who have put their money into the canneries, that they should not be allowed to have as fair a show to catch these fish as the Americans have. If the government would allow the British Columbia canners to erect traps on the southwest shore of Vancouver Island and they would catch all these salmon on the way up to the Gulf and before they arrived at the American traps. Unless this is done I do not see how British Columbia canners can compete with their American competitors in this industry when they pay 12 1/2 cents and the Americans pay but 2 1/2 cents each for their fish.

I made exhaustive inquiries from all sources, and from men holding all kinds of positions in the canneries, as to what they thought was the cause of the enormous run of fish this year, which run, they all say, they have never seen equalled, and they one and all seemed to think that it was owing to the hatcheries. If this is the case there is no fear of depleting the Fraser river of fish, even if all our own canners are allowed to put up traps, so long as the government gives us plenty of hatcheries. No one who has not seen the fish running can have any idea of the enormous quantity of this magnificent food fish running in our waters. "I intend," continued Col. Prior, "to write to Sir Louis Davies, minister of marine and fisheries, as strongly as possible, urging again, as I have done in the past, that the canners may be put on equal terms with the Americans. There is not the slightest chance to get them to forego trap-fishing.

Another excursion is being organized by Mr. H. Dallas Helmecken, M. P., which, if present intentions are carried out, will take place next Friday.

Coronation

Declaration

Thought That the Bill Will Not be Passed This Session.

Proposed Amendments Do Not Go Far Enough to Please Catholics.

Important Judgement by Privy Council Affecting Trades Unions.

London, Aug. 5.—Although no division was challenged at the third reading of the King's declaration bill this evening in the House of Lords, it is generally believed that no further attempt will be made to pass it, either this session or the next.

Lord Salisbury, the premier, referring to the statement of the Catholic peers, said the government now realized that the Catholics did not wish the offensive wording of the original declaration to be withdrawn unless the government at the same time withdrew the declaration regarding the security of the Protestant succession. The government never had the slightest intention of withdrawing that. The Catholics regretted that they must be prepared to see the declaration stand in its present form.

The Privy Council today rendered an important judgment affecting trades unions. The case was brought up on appeal from the judgment of the Irish courts awarding a wholesale butcher damages against the Butchers' Assistants' Association, which brought pressure to bear on retailers to boycott the plaintiff until he dismissed a certain non-union employee, threatening otherwise to call out the union employees of the firms concerned, and finally it induced the non-unionists to leave the plaintiff. The Lords dismissed the appeal on the ground that the acts of wrongful and malicious conspiracy were not undertaken to advance the interests of the workmen themselves, but solely to injure the plaintiff.

FIRE STILL BURNING.

A despatch from Union yesterday stated that the fire in No. 4 slope was still burning and that the roof had caved in.

EMPRESS

FREDERICK

King Edward's Sister Expired at Cronberg at 6.05 p. m. Yesterday.

Cronberg, Aug. 5.—The Dowager Empress Frederick died at 6:05 p. m.

The death of the Dowager Empress was somewhat unexpectedly sudden. At 4 o'clock her physician reported no change in her condition. Emperor William and Her Majesty's other children were in the sick room most of the day. They were all round the bedside when the Dowager Empress passed away quietly. Professors Reubens and Spillhagen were also in the room. The flag on the castle was immediately half-masted.

The Dowager Empress Frederick, daughter of the late Queen Victoria, was born on November 21, 1840. She was married on January 25, 1858, to Frederick, Crown Prince of Prussia, who was Emperor of Germany, March to June, 1888. Of four sons two are dead, while of the two surviving, the eldest is German Emperor and King of Prussia. She is also survived by four daughters. EMPEROR WILLIAM SUMMONED.

Cronberg, Aug. 5.—Emperor William arrived at Homburg at a quarter after three o'clock this morning and drove to the Homburg castle. Thence, accompanied by the Empress and Crown Prince Frederick William, he proceeded to Friedrichshof, which he reached at 5:20 o'clock. The bulletin concerning the condition of the Dowager Empress, issued at 6:30 this morning, says: "The weakness of Empress Frederick is hourly increasing. The strength of the heart is still slight."

DR. WALLER IN ATTENDANCE.

The relatives of the dying Empress have been some mistake as to the terms throughout the day, and a detachment of the 15th Infantry has come from Homburg to 60 sentinel and patrol duty around the castle. By special desire of the Dowager Empress Frederick, Dr. Waller, the English chaplain of Homburg, has been summoned.

HER CHILDREN PRESENT.

Cronberg, Aug. 5.—At 11:30 a. m. it was said there was no change in the Empress' condition. She was fully conscious, and all her children, with the exception of Prince Henry, who is at Cadix, were assembled in the sick room.

THE LAST FAREWELL.

Cronberg, Aug. 5.—At 8 o'clock this evening Emperor William conducted the members of the Dowager Empress' household into the death chamber, and led them one by one past the bedside to take a last farewell of their mistress.

THE KING NOTIFIED.

Cowes, Aug. 5.—King Edward received the official news of the death of the Dowager Empress Frederick on board the royal yacht. The special flag was immediately half-masted. King Edward and Queen Alexandra will leave here for Marlborough House tomorrow. It is not likely that they will start for Berlin until Wednesday.

REGRET AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Aug. 5.—(Special).—The secretary of state sent out the following tonight: "His Excellency, the Governor-General, has heard with the deepest regret of the death of Her Imperial Majesty, the Empress Frederick, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland."

"Officials in charge of government buildings are directed to half-mast all flags on them, and it is expected that a similar mark of respect will be paid to her memory by half-masting the flags on public buildings."

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

FOOT POWDER
Just the thing for those scalding, swollen, perspiring feet. A little dusted into the shoes will keep the feet in excellent condition.
25c. A BOX.
GEO. MORISON & CO., The Leading Druggists
55 Government St. Phone 85.

Colombian Revolution
Battle Fought at Palo Negro Which Lasted for Seven teen Days.

Engagements in Which Rebels Were Victorious—1,000 Men Killed.

New York, Aug. 5.—A. Diaz Guerra, agent in this city of the Colombian revolutionists, today received information from trusted agents who had reached Venezuela, that a bloody battle was fought at Palo Negro, in the latter part of May.

The conflict lasted for 17 days. The battle was drawn at the end of that period, the insurgents retiring when their ammunition was exhausted, the government troops being too badly cut up to pursue the revolutionists.

By the Red Line Philadelphia, which arrived here today from Venezuela, Agent Guerra received a bunch of information in the form of reports, cables, and letters from the scene of hostilities. These stated that Gen. Benjamin Herrera, who is attacking from the Pacific side, is at present operating in the department of Cauca; Gen. Garibaldi, who is advancing from the Atlantic, is in the department of Santander, and in the possession of Ocaña City; General A. Castillo and Clodino Castillo have effected a junction of their forces and are at El Valle, in the department of Magdalena; and Gen. Mario has fought an important battle at Jiravito, in the department of Cundinamarca, which is in the interior of the country, about 100 miles from Bogota, the capital of Colombia.

SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENTS.
Important and successful engagements have been fought by Gen. Herrera at Tinoco and Barbados, and other insurgent victories are reported from the southern portion of the department of Cauca. A great revolutionary army is said to be operating on the Pacific side of Colombia.

BUSINESS SUSPENDED.
Information which came to Agent Guerra via Maricao, states that Senor Valencia, minister of war, is on his way to Cuenca to take charge of the government forces on the frontier, and that at Bogota the merchants, not wishing to handle any paper money, have closed their stores, and that business throughout the country is at a standstill.

URIBE IN COMMAND.
Senor Guerra states that he has not for some time received any information concerning the whereabouts of Gen. Uribe, who has been appointed by President Santos as commander of the revolutionists. Continuing he said: "Gen. Uribe is a personal friend of Gen. Castro, the president of Venezuela. They have known each other for years. Castro lived for a time in Colombia, and Uribe is a Colombian. The friendship and recent meeting between Castro and Gen. Uribe at Caracas has no significance in a revolutionary sense. The Colombian government officials, however, openly charge that President Castro has been aiding the insurgents, but such is not the case. I do not think he sympathizes with the government, because a year ago he ordered the seizure at La Guayra of a board 1,000 Mannlicher rifles, 300 carbines and three guns. The boats and military stores are still held, and if Castro was on our side they would have been surrendered before this. At the time of the battle at Jiravito, Gen. Mariscal, the government artillery was captured and the regular troops routed."

"The Colombian government has now in the field about 20,000 men and the insurgents outnumber them and are equally well armed."

ONE THOUSAND KILLED.
"The invasion of Venezuela by Dr. Rangel Guebarra was certainly supported by Colombian troops, but they were defeated last week at San Cristobal, on the Venezuelan frontier, with a loss of 1,000 killed."

"There will be no cause for the United States of North America to interfere, because of the revolution in Colombia. The insurgents will not disturb the operation of the railway, or the digging of the canal at the Isthmus."

REPORTS BY MAIL.
Port of Spain, Trinidad, July 31.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The revolutionary movement, which has been so long expected in Venezuela, has just broken out. Gen. Carlos Rangel Guebarra, formerly president of the senate under the presidency of Dr. Rojas Paul, rose on the 26th against the government of Gen. Cipriano Castro. It is said that he has raised the standard of revolt to cries of "Vive el Merito Hernandez!" At the moment of writing he is near San Antonio del Tachira, a town on the boundary of Colombia, with 4,000 to 4,500 men, who the Venezuelan government admits, are well armed. Detailed accounts cannot be obtained, as martial law has been proclaimed, and censorship established all over the republic. According to official advices from Caracas, received last week, the insurgents have already been defeated by the government troops.

NO NEWS AT WASHINGTON.
Washington, Aug. 5.—There is no news either at the Colombian or Venezuelan legations here to confirm the report from Caracas that a battle had taken place between the government troops of Venezuela and the revolutionary forces under Dr. Gardinas.

HARVESTERS FOR MANITOBA.
Toronto, Aug. 5.—(Special)—Two thousand harvesters left today by special trains to garner the Manitoba crop.

Harsh punitive remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild efforts of Carter's Little Liver Pills, as you try them they will certainly please you.

Colombian Revolution
Revolution
Revolution

Shaffer's Ultimatum
General Strike Will be Ordered If No Settlement is Reached.
Notice to That Effect Given to Managers of Steel Trust.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 5.—Just a faint glimmer of hope that the great steel workers' strike will be settled, was embodied in a statement given out by President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association tonight. When asked if he would pursue the same policy in ordering a strike in the mills of the Federal Steel, the National Steel and the National Tube Co. as he did in calling out the men in the mills of the American Tinplate Co., he replied, "If it had not been for this determination on my part the general strike would have been ordered on Saturday night out the tin workers, and after failing to get any satisfaction from the officers of the American Sheet and the American Hoop Co., President Shaffer sent a message to Vice-President Warner of the American Tinplate Co., notifying him that under Article 19, section 35 of the constitution of the Amalgamated Association, he would be obliged to call out the tin workers in all the mills owned by the United States Steel Corporation unless the difficulty was settled within a period of ten days."

As a result of this notice, Mr. Arms, succeeded in getting together another conference, and a vain attempt was made to settle the dispute and prevent a strike, which would involve the tin mills. That conference was the one that broke up in the Hotel Lincoln three weeks ago last Saturday.

In order to be equally fair to the other constituent companies of the United States Steel Corporation and second them the same treatment, President Shaffer has sent a similar notice to the officers of the Federal Steel Co., the National Steel Company and the National Tube Company, giving them the same time in which to make any effort they may desire to bring about a settlement, or he will out in force this same clause in the Amalgamated Association's constitution. It is presumed that the delay in issuing the general order will be at least until the end of the present week.

STRIKE IN ARIZONA.
Phoenix, Ariz., Aug. 5.—A despatch from Jerome says Senator W. A. Clark has sent an ultimatum to the striking miners at the United Verde copper mine flatly refusing to grant their request for an 8-hour day. Nearly 1,000 men are out. The miners declare that there will be no violence. Only about ten men are at work.

STRIKE SETTLED.
Buffalo, Aug. 5.—The strike of the longshoremen at Erie and Buffalo has been settled.

SITUATION AT PRISCO.
San Francisco, Aug. 5.—Officials of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company assert that the work of unloading is proceeding unimpeded by the strike of the allied unions in the City Front Federation.

Several coasting vessels, which arrived yesterday, have been deserted by their crews.

Members of the various Painters' Unions have been instructed to report for work and ask employers if they are to get \$3.50 instead of \$3 a day. If the demand is refused the union men are out. The report to the executive committee of the Building Trades Council and Painters Union.

HEART RELIEF IN HALF AN HOUR.—A lady in New York State, writing of her cure by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, says: "I feel like one brought back from the dead so great was my suffering from heart troubles and so almost miraculous my recovery through the agency of this powerful treatment, owe much to it." Sold by Dean & Hiseck and Hall & Co.

Filipinos Are Like the Truth
Crushed, They Rise Again—Malvar Declares Campaign Will Continue.

U. S. Troops Charged With Atrocities—Death to Filipino Traitors.

Manila, Aug. 5.—Miguel Malvar, who has been recognized as the successor of Aguinaldo by the Filipino Junta at Hongkong, has issued a proclamation dated July 16, copies of which arrived here this morning, giving assurances to the natives of the continuation of an active campaign, and expressing hope for its successful issue. The proclamation, of which fifty thousand copies have been printed, purports to emanate from Baguio.

It is a characteristic insurgent document, charging the United States with all sorts of atrocities. It recounts the losses of guns and ammunition, and the death of four distinguished United States officers on July 10, all of which it says the insurgents concealed. The proclamation threatens General Cates with death for treachery, and warns all Filipinos who surrender that they will never be able to live outside the United States lines. Malvar claims he has sufficient arms and supplies to continue the fighting indefinitely.

The United States officials believe the proclamation was really issued by Aguinaldo, the representative of Aguinaldo at Hongkong and that he, probably, has never seen Malvar. Strong efforts are being made by the police to prevent the distribution of the proclamation.

SOUTHERN SUMMER SPORT.
Hamptons, Stapletons and Benges Engage in a Fitted Battle.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 5.—A special from London, Ky., says a party of about 30 men, nearly equally divided, have engaged in a title fight on Tankard Branch. It is said the Stapletons and Hamptons were on one side and the Benges on the other, owing to an old feud.

THE COTTON CROP.
Washington, Aug. 5.—The monthly report of the statistician shows the average condition of cotton crops July 25 to have been 77.2 as compared with 81.1 on the 25th of the preceding month, 76 on August 1, 1900, 84 on August 1, 1899, and a ten year average of 81.

SERVICES ELECTIONS.
Belgrade, Aug. 5.—The first elections under the new constitution have resulted in the return of 33 ministerialists, of which number 71 are Radical. The remainder are Liberals and Independents. Thirty-eight second ballots are necessary.

HAD REACHED LAST STAGE
Prospectors About to Turn Cannibals When Found by Friends.

A blood curdling story of starvation and attempted cannibalism has been brought from Huron, says the Nome Gold Digger of July 24th.

Jack Huston and Joseph C. Thierly, with the remains of George Dean were found at 9 a. m. on Saturday morning, ten miles up the Astoria river in an old Indian house. The two living skeletons, moved from the remains of the dead, were found by Louis Reich and George Woods. Dean had been dead six hours, and his unhappy companions, who for twenty-three days had been slowly dying of starvation, were preparing a stew of flesh cut from his thigh.

Provisionally the arrival of the rescuers saved the famished men from making their gruesome feast. An odd looking boat by the river side first attracted the attention of Reich and Woods, and when they went nearer, they heard the unfortunate men in a weak voice crying to them for God sake to come into the house and rescue them.

A repulsive sight met the eyes of the two men when they entered. Huston and Thierly, two living skeletons, moved from the corpse of their emaciated partner, from whose thigh a slice had been cut for their food. Then they hesitated between death and cannibalism. Quickly the repulsive meal was thrown away. The two men were fed with gruel and tenderly taken to Teller in a boat along with their dead companion by their rescuers.

Huston was in the last stages of emaciation, and could not have lived many hours longer without nourishment. J. C. Thierly was a robust man, but he was unable to talk to his rescuers. It seems that the three men started for Teller from Quartz Creek, leaving their camp in the middle of June. They found their way through the mountains and decided to stick to the divide following the Astoria river. Then they lost their way in the vicinity of Salt Lake and wandered hopelessly through swamps and marshes, but they stuck it bravely out till they got to the Astoria river. They were then taken to the Astoria river and the divide following the Astoria river. They were then taken to the Astoria river and the divide following the Astoria river.

By this time their provisions had long been exhausted, and they were slowly famishing. Thierly, who was the stronger, was the river for help, but the rotten canoe they used leaked. It was this boat, however, that attracted the attention of the rescuers. Dean had become partly paralyzed long before reaching the boat and begged his companions to leave him, but this they refused to do.

FELL DOWN THE SHAFT
Charles Melrose Meets Death in The Tyee Mine at Mount Sicker.

Charles Melrose fell 100 feet down the shaft at the Tyee mine at Mount Sicker, of which he was the foreman, on Sunday and was instantly killed. This was the sad piece of news which arrived from the new mining camp of the Island by Sunday's train, and which caused sadness to enter many hearts, for there were few men residing along the line of the B. & N. railway who were more generally respected and loved than Charles Melrose. He was standing on staging in the shaft 100 feet from the bottom and in some unaccountable manner walked off the staging into the shaft. His body was fearfully mangled.

The deceased was a native of Victoria and along the line of the railway for a number of years. For a time he kept the Grove saloon on the Esquimalt road, and afterward went to work for the railway company. He and a brother took up a piece of land near Koksilah, and later the deceased conducted the Koksilah hotel, which was a favorite stopping place of fishermen fishing the Cowichan and Koksilah rivers. Many a miner coming from the interior of the Island spent in the comfortable sitting room of the Koksilah while Melrose was proprietor. The quiet of a country hotel did not suit him, and he took to roaming the hills and was one of the pioneer prospectors of the Mount Sicker area, and when the work on the Tyee was commenced he held until the time of his death. The deceased was about 45 years of age and leaves a wife and one child, residing at Koksilah Hill.

THREATENING FLAMES.
Bush Fires Cause Much Alarm at Nanaimo and Extension.

Nanaimo, Aug. 5.—(Special)—Serious bush fires are raging around the suburbs. Alexandra sent a call for help from the local fire department this afternoon. Fire hundred feet of hose was sent out, and it is believed to be sufficient to keep the fire from catching the houses.

At Extension serious fires were entertained during the high winds for the safety of the town. Two houses caught but were put out before much damage was done. The outcrop of coal at No. 1 is now safe, the fire being extinguished in that quarter.

HEART RELIEF IN HALF AN HOUR.—A lady in New York State, writing of her cure by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, says: "I feel like one brought back from the dead so great was my suffering from heart troubles and so almost miraculous my recovery through the agency of this powerful treatment, owe much to it." Sold by Dean & Hiseck and Hall & Co.

THE ? IS Have You a Tooth Brush?
That ill not show its bristles. If not, let me supply you with one of BIDWELL'S FAMOUS BRUSHES at 25c.
Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. Use our Carbolic Tooth Powder; it will cleanse and beautify your teeth, leaving a delightful aroma. 25c. a bottle.
F. W. FAWCETT & CO.
CHEMISTS, - - - No. 49 GOVERNMENT STREET

Local News

Lovers of the quaint and beautiful scenery failed to attend the auction sale of Persian and Turkish rugs at Spencer's this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Basket Picnic.—The Daughters of St. George will hold a basket picnic this afternoon on Oak Bay. All members and friends are invited.

Visiting Excursionists.—Two large parties of excursionists spent yesterday in the city. Both arrived from the North on the steamer Queen and left for the East this morning. In a Raymond Whitcomb party were thirty people, and in the other party were 22 people.

Band Concerts.—The first of a series of band concerts to be given through August and September will be given at the Hotel Dallas on Thursday evening by the Fifth Regiment band. The fine hall room will be thrown open to those who wish to dance to the music of the band. Beer, cream, cake, tea and coffee will be served in the spacious dining rooms.

Half-Mast Your Flags.—The following despatch was received last night by His Worship Mayor Hayward from the Hon. W. C. Macdougall, Minister of the Interior: "His Excellency the Governor-General has heard with the deepest regret of the death of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Frederick, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland. Officials in the Government buildings will half-mast all flags on them, and it is expected that a similar mark of respect will be paid to her memory by half-masting the flags on all public buildings."

Disastrous Explosions
Twenty Killed and Several Buildings Wrecked in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 5.—A terrible explosion occurred—cause at present unknown—in a grocery store in Locust street, west of Tenth street, shortly before 10 o'clock tonight. In a moment the store, with two adjoining buildings, two second class hotels, a store and a restaurant, were blown to the ground, and the firemen are now working on the burning debris.

It is now estimated that at least 20 persons are dead. From 20 to 25 others have been taken to the hospitals, many of them badly injured. The fire has been gotten under control. Firemen and policemen are searching the ruins for the bodies of the dead.

Bowling Green, Ohio, Aug. 5.—A terrible explosion of some kind, and a fire, occurred near this city this afternoon, in which William Radagah, aged 22, was blown to atoms and many other persons had narrow escapes from serious injury.

ENGLAND'S TATTOOING CRAZE.
Princes and Bishops Alleged to Share It—A Lady's Tattooed Eyebrows.

The tattooing craze seems to be spreading in society circles, and there are few people whom one meets nowadays at the best houses who have not some design indelibly marked upon their skin.

The idea that the process of being tattooed is a painful one is quite erroneous, for if it were it never would have become so fashionable among society dames as it has done.

As a matter of fact, you only feel a slight prick of pain and again when you are being tattooed—that is to say, provided the artist be a skillful craftsman. During the course of a chat Mr. Alfred South, of Coopers street, said:

"For obvious reasons I cannot give you any names, but my clients are of all classes, including bishops—I did a large cross crushing a dragon on the arm of one whose name is a household word in everybody's mouth—members of the aristocracy, successful business men, princes, and foreign nobility of all countries."

"Quite a large number of men in colonial regiments, such as Paget's Horse, Robert's Horse, and so forth, who have been invalided home have come to me to have the badges of their regiments tattooed on their arms."

"You would no doubt like to hear about what I consider to have been my most remarkable achievement. It was the case of a lady, who, having no eyebrows, came to me a short while ago with the somewhat remarkable request that I should tattoo her in such a way as to give her the appearance of possessing eyebrows."

"I hesitated first of all, for it was somewhat of a dangerous undertaking; but in the end I consented, and my client went away delighted with the result of my labors, and I am proud to think that I succeeded so well that her body would for a moment imagine that the fine, dark brown markings on the lady's brows were anything else but hair."

What will happen to the fair one when her hair turns grey, should she live to that period of life, is an interesting speculation, for nothing can alter the color of tattoo marks. Perhaps she will find ample consolation in the fact that she will carry about with her a permanent souvenir of the fine color of her hair in the days of her youth.

"I have frequently been asked," said the tattooist, "the reason why I have not been more successful in supplying the appearance of eyebrows. I have always thought it best not to undertake such cases."—From The London Express.

"Lord Kitchener says the war in South Africa is being prolonged by the political intrigues at home and the lack of soldiers abroad."

"That's funny. I supposed the Boers had a little something to do with it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Lacerated
By A Lion

Painful Experience of a Vancouver Longshoreman—Fair Opened.

Indians Convicted of Net Cutting—Re-Arrested on Another Charge.

Vancouver, Aug. 5.—(Special)—The Vancouver street carnival was opened today. The procession headed by the queen and king, the former in the person of Miss McKinnon, chosen by popular vote, was very attractive. In the parade were horsemen in medieval costume, wild animals and performers, gaily dressed and from all parts of the world. The crowds on the streets to witness the parade were very large.

A man named Andrew Hantz, a longshoreman, enjoys the distinction of being claved by an African lion. He got too near one of the cages today just before the carnival parade started, and a lion pounced through the bars and gripped his arm in a deadly embrace. Six men standing near rushed to the spot and it took their combined strength to pull the beast's terrible claws off of Hantz's arm. The doctor says the injured arm was badly torn by the lion and the muscles lacerated.

Two Indians, Peter James and John, appeared before Magistrate Alexander this afternoon charged with cutting the boys off a net. As the damage was less than \$20, they were fined that sum, or had the option of going to jail for a week.

When the police arrested the Indians, they found a Japanese net entire in their boat. The net has since been identified by the owner, who missed it while fishing a week ago, and that tomorrow morning the two Indians will again appear to answer the more serious charge of cutting a net and taking it away.

ONE OF THE VICTIMS.
Passenger of the ill-fated Steamer Lane Arrives in the City.

David Cadzow, of Fort Yukon, who is registered at the Dominion hotel, arrived in Seattle on the steamer Senator from Nome. He had an eventful trip, being one of the passengers on the ill-fated Charles D. Lane, which ran ashore on Nudnak Island, on July 13. The schooner took the passengers aboard and started for Nome. The schooner failed to make Nome on account of fog and contrary winds. When 52 miles from Nome one of the passengers, O. Swenson, an old United States sailor, a two make a man, volunteered to take a small boat and row to town. With six companions he set out and they arrived safely. The gasoline enginee Barbara Heister then picked up the vessel and the passengers were transferred to the Senator. The passengers had had a very uncomfortable experience. Food ran short and water actually ran out. There were two lady passengers.

Mr. Cadzow said the season is very backward, and there is very little hope of any gold being taken out this season. The general opinion among miners is that the gold that Nome gets credit for is not Nome gold, but Dawson gold.

BRITAIN'S WAR LESSON.
On July 29th the Times published a poem by Rudyard Kipling entitled "The Lesson," embodying the idea that Great Britain has learned from the war that her military system is all wrong, and that she must have one line, "All her most holy things, she knocked higher than Gilderoy's kite." Following are some of the stanzas:

It was our fault, and our very great fault, and not the judgment of Heaven, We made an army in our image on an island, and so we got our lesson, and we ought to accept it with gratitude.

We have spent one hundred million pounds to prove the fact once more. That horses are quicker than men afoot, and horses have four legs and men have two legs, and two into four goes twice. And nothing over except our lesson, and very cheap at the price.

It was our fault, and our very great fault, and now we must turn it to use. We have forty million reasons for failure, but not a single excuse. So let us be wiser, and let us be less, the better results we shall get. We have had an Imperial lesson; it will make us an Empire yet.

BORN.
KEYES—At Vernon, on Tuesday, July 30th, the wife of Mr. Hugh Keyes of a son.

MARRIED.
PICKARD—HARRISON—On July 10th, at the Methodist church, Vernon, T. D. Dwight Pickard, to Miss Minnie L. Harrison.

DIED.
DUTEAU—At White Valley, B. C., on Tuesday, July 30th, Vincent Duteau, aged 75 years.

INVERLARY.—At Victoria on 4th August, 1901, Mary, eldest daughter of Donald Ross, Inverness, Scotland, and beloved wife of A. J. M. Inverlary, Albert Head.

LANCASTER.—At the family residence, No. 171 Cook street, on the 3rd instant, Isaac Lancaster, a native of Broadwath, Cumberland, England, aged 72 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence as above on Tuesday, 6th, on August 6th, at 2:45 p. m., and at 3 o'clock at St. Barnabas church.

Friends will please accept this intimation. **MOSES.**—On the 4th inst. at the Royal Jubilee hospital, Mary, beloved wife of Daniel David Moses, aged 74 years, a native of Yorkshire, Eng.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday at 10 a. m. from the parlors of W. J. Hanna, Douglas street and at 2 p. m. at North Saanich cemetery.

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74 & 76 VICTORIA STREET.
For Monuments, Head Stones, Tablets, Curbs, and all kinds of cut stone work at bed rock prices.
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With the Very Latest Improvements
SEE THEM BEFORE YOU BUY
E. G. PRIOR & CO., LIMITED.
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Finest Class of Machinery
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GO TO THE
SYRIAN STORE, 97 Douglas Street
Take your choice of the following goods at 50c. on the dollar:
TOP and UNDERSKIRTS, BLOUSES, CAPES, WRAPPEES, DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SATINS, GENTS' TOP and UNDERSHIRTS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY, NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS of all kinds.
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RAHY COMPANY
We Are In It
The Little Sweetlands
93 Douglas St.
CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR PURITY AND FLAVOR IN
Ice Cream
Ice Cream Soda
And Confectionery of All Kinds.
Wholesale and Retail.
Picnics and Garden Parties Catered.
Ice-Cream by Gallon.
First-Class Ice-Cream Parlors in connection.
Remember the place.
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(A. R. C. M.)
ASSOCIATE ROYAL COLLEGE MUSIC
LONDON, ENG.
Winner of Lord Strathcona's and Mount Royal's Scholarship given in Montreal.
Scholar at the Royal College of Music from 1892 to 1897, under the following masters:
PIANO—Ernest Pauer, pianist to the Emperor of Germany.
MR. J. T. BARNES.
MUSIC CLASS—Sir Walter Parrate, organist to the King.
HARMONY—Dr. Gladstone.
SINGING—Mr. Daniel Price, first bass Westminster Abbey.
All Classes Re-open After Aug. 15
Reception hour for intending pupils from five to six o'clock daily.
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It Is Easy to Strike a Match
But not so easy to strike the match of a better cigar than the PROVINCE.
UNION MADE.
Manufactured by the Province Cigar Co., Yates street.
VICTORIA THEATRE
TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
Monday and Tuesday, August 5 and 6.
HENRY MILLER
And a Strong Supporting Company, in his Monday Night Romantic Play in 4 acts
HEARTSEASE,
Tuesday Night
DARCY OF THE GUARDS.
Prices 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50. Gallery 25c.
The sale of seats opens in the Victoria Book and Stationery Store on Friday at 9 o'clock.

Labor Day
AT
Victoria
The Trades and Labor Unionists of Victoria, Vancouver, Nanaimo and Extension will unite in celebrating Labor Day at Victoria.
Particulars Later.
Biggest Demonstration Ever Held in the Province
JOHN LOGG,
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J. D. McNEIVEN,
Secretary Committee.

E. & J. BURKE'S
OLD IRISH WHISKEY
Especially suitable to those who do not like strong flavored whiskies. The extreme softness, mellowness, and fine character are produced by age and high quality.
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The Colonist.

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Six Months 3 00

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accepted up to 8 p. m. at the business office,
but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For
urgent advertising after 8 p. m., consult the
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as will lead to the conviction of
anyone stealing the Colonist from
the doors of subscribers.

THE LATE EMPRESS.

Those of us who have reached middle
life know her best as the Princess Royal
and will remember that as a girl she was
an interesting figure in the court of her
mother, the Queen. When she married
in her eighteenth year the Crown Prince
of Prussia, the best wishes of the nation
followed her to her new home. No
one then anticipated the remarkable
series of events that have since transpired,
which brought the family into which
she married to a very foremost place
among the reigning families. Prussia
was then only an isolated kingdom, and
there was nothing to indicate that the
house of Hohenzollern would shortly
give Germany an emperor. Her hus-
band's father did not ascend the throne
of Prussia until three years later. In
1804 Prussia, under the strong policy of
Bismarck, began to assert herself, and
war was declared against Denmark, and
the possession of the provinces of
Schleswig-Holstein. Two years later the
German troops flushed with success, were
despatched against Austria, and at Sa-
dowa, just seven weeks after the declara-
tion of hostilities, the power of Austria
was temporarily overthrown. Nearly
half a million troops were engaged, and
fifty thousand men fell. In this battle
the Crown Prince commanded a division.
Events were now moving rapidly. The
North German Confederation was estab-
lished, and men saw that the time was
not far distant when an attempt would
be made to regain the Rhenish pro-
vinces, which Napoleon the Great had
wrestled from Prussia. Louis Napoleon
precipitated the crisis, and after a re-
markable campaign, in which the Crown
Prince distinguished himself, William
was proclaimed Emperor of Germany,
and was crowned at Versailles. For
seventeen years William yielded the
sceptre of a united Germany, and his
son gained the affection of a people, who
know how to admire prowess on the
battlefield, and those virtues which
adorn a home. Much was expected of
him when the time came for him to as-
sume the crown, but before that period
it became evident that he was not des-
tined for a prolonged life. He became
emperor and king in March, 1888, and
died in the following June, being suc-
ceeded by his son, the reigning Kaiser.

The Princess Victoria, as she was
called in the British royal family, was
a lady of strong character, but well
enough trained in constitutional prin-
ciples not to unduly assert herself, al-
though it is probable that if her husband
had lived to occupy the throne for any
length of time, her influence would have
been very powerful in the affairs of Ger-
many. Her son, the Kaiser, partakes
more of her nature than of that of his
father, who was not of a masterful dis-
position.

MANUFACTURES IN BRITISH
COLUMBIA.

For local purposes manufactures in
British Columbia are pretty well abreast
of the requirements of the market. Of
course we do not include the sawing of
timber in the term. This is far in excess
of the local demand, and the timber
already a valuable article of export. We
have reference to articles finished
ready for use, including the whole range
of what is generally meant when man-
ufactures are spoken of. What reason
have we for supposing that our province
may become the seat of extensive plants
producing finished articles for the great
markets to be reached by way of the
Pacific? The question is one of very
great importance. It may be well to
export raw materials, when a country
cannot do any better, but it is a rudimentary
principle in political economy
that the more labor spent on a article in
a country the better for the country.
Hence while British Columbia might
be prosperous if her exports were con-
fined to raw materials, she will never
reach the possibilities of wealth, if her

exports do not embrace fully manufac-
tured articles. When one speaks of man-
ufacturing here for export, the first ob-
jection taken is the very obvious one
that "our rate of wages is much higher
here than elsewhere, and it is an ob-
jection which is not readily answered, but
perhaps it is not insuperable; that is per-
haps there are other conditions affecting
the cost of articles, which may en-
able manufacturers here to pay a high
wage and yet compete with producers in
localities where labor is cheaper.

"The cost of a manufactured article
depends upon several conditions, and the
wages of operatives are not always the
most important. Among them are the
cost and quality of the raw material, the
proximity of the factories to the ocean
over which they must be carried to their
destination, and the character of the cli-
mate. These conditions are, so far as
articles into the composition of which
wood or iron or both enter highly fav-
orable in British Columbia. We have
abundance of both these raw materials
and unlimited quantities of coal, which
is necessary for the prosecution of any
manufacturing industry. The proximity
of coal and iron in Great Britain was
what made that country the greatest
manufacturing centre in the world. So
also as to proximity to the ocean. An-
drew Carnegie declares that this one
factor in the manufacturing conditions
of Great Britain will itself be sufficient
to preserve her manufacturing great-
ness. In these days of close competition
everything counts, and a community
having its raw materials at its very door
and to whose door the great ocean car-
riers can come directly, so that land
carriage is reduced to a minimum, can
afford to be handicapped in some other
particular and yet hold its own. The
matter of climate is very important. We
think it may be fairly claimed that in
no part of the world is labor less inter-
fered with by weather than on the coast
of British Columbia. There are no ex-
tremes of heat or cold. The loss from
such extremes in most manufacturing
centres is very considerable. Under
these circumstances we feel much con-
fidence that British Columbia may be-
come the seat of important manufac-
tories in the future.

We have referred to the question of
wages, and recur to it to say that it is
probable that this will not always be
as great an obstacle as it now appears
to be to the setting up of manufacturing
establishments here. We do not mean
that there is likely to be an influx of
cheap labor. Factory hands are likely
to be found willing to work for less
wages than at present, when the price
of the necessities of life has fallen. We
hope that the province will remain for
an unlimited period a country where
wages stand above the average, but it
must be obvious that, as the cost of liv-
ing falls, competition will bring down
wages, and yet the lower wage may be
better to the earner than what is paid
at present. This is, however, a matter
so far in the future that little good can
come of debating it here. It is one of
those things that will adjust themselves.
Meanwhile it is important to remember
that the favorable conditions referred to
above will enable the province to pay
better wages for the same class of ser-
vices than other countries. We look for-
ward to the time when British Columbia
will be a country where manufacturing
is carried on extensively and by artizans
receiving the highest pay given any-
where for the same class of work.

SHALL AND WILL.

Our correspondent, Mr. Hands, casts
an adrift upon an ocean of uncertainty,
on which we are like the maiden of whom
Moore (we feel reasonably sure it was
Moore) wrote that she was

"A wandering bark, upon whose path-
way shone
All stars in heaven except the guiding
one."

We have our own opinion of a man
who will select dog-days to propound
a question as to the proper use of shall
and will. They are deadly words. No
one has ever mastered them, and no one
ever will. We laugh at the Frenchman
who is alleged to have exclaimed: "I
will be drowned; nobody shall save
me," although he was not bent on
suicide, but as anxious as he could be
for some one to take him
out of the water. Should and would are
also stumbling blocks, although they are
not quite as difficult to get over, but be-
tween the Scylla of shall and the
Charybdis of will, we feel like the color-
ful brother did when the preacher said
there were two roads, one leading to
everlasting destruction and the other to
eternal condemnation, on which rather ap-
palling statement made the brother in question
exclaim: "In that case, dis yuh
nigga'll 'll take to de woods." We feel
like taking to the woods on the question
raised by our correspondent. Not with
the least hope of settling anything, but
simply to see how little any one knows
about the subject, we have opened the
Century Dictionary, wherein there is a
very learned discourse on it, the perusal
of which leaves the mind limp and ex-
hausted. For example Shakespeare is
quoted as placing in the mouth of Rich-
ard III. these words:

"And if I die, no man shall pity me."

The lexicographer explains that the
word "shall" is here used to imply that
there is a certainty that no one will pity
him, and if that is correct, the French-
man was right when he said "No one
shall save me," provided there was a
certainty that no one would. George
Elliot is quoted as making one of her
characters say:

"I shall stay and sleep in the church,"
and the use of the word "shall" here is
simply to express a decision to take a
certain course, which would have been
quite as well described by the use of
"will," for the dictionary assures us that
"will" may be used where a person has
determined upon doing a certain thing.
Little children, when they want to be
very emphatic, use both words, and in-
form you that they "will and shall" do
such and such things. Undoubtedly in
common parlance "shall" denotes a greater
degree of determination than will. It
is said that "will" should only be used
when it is the intention of the speaker,
but here Shakespeare once more con-
fronts us with a precedent to the con-

trary, for does he not make Hamlet say:
"I will win for him an I can; if not I will
gain nothing but my shame and the odd
hits."

Now it is clear that Hamlet wanted to
win, and therefore that he did not de-
sire to gain nothing but shame. Hence
he should, according to the rule, have
said "shall win." After wrestling with
the whole problem, the lexicographer
gives it up and says:

"The distinctions in the use of shall
and will and of should and would are
often so subtle, and depend so much upon
the context or upon subjective conditions,
that they are frequently missed by in-
accurate speakers and writers and even
by writers of the highest rank. There
is a tendency in colloquial English to the
exclusive use of will and (except after a
conditional word) would."

So our correspondent will see that if
he strays from the strait path in the
use of these pesky words, he sins in very
good company. Shakespeare, George
Elliot and you, gentle reader, would make
a pretty respectable trio, even if only
reckoned on the principle adopted by a
reporter in describing a political meet-
ing, at which only the candidate, a man
weighing 250 pounds, and himself at-
tended. In his paper he described the
meeting as "large and respectable," and
the candidate asked him how he made
that out. "Why, you're large, and I'm
respectable," was the answer. Perhaps
you will not see just how this applies
to the case under consideration, but
there is a connection somewhere, if you
only hunt it up. It is much closer than
that of a certain discourse to the verse
upon which it was founded, whereof a
hearer said:

"Awel, minister, an your text had
the snap, your sermon wouldna have
caught it."

AN EYE-OPENER.

To the Editor.

Sir: Pray listen to a plain, unvarnished
tale of traps set to catch unwary
travelers in and through this beautiful
world. This history relates to salmon
traps, and is a sort of everlasting seal
question. To whom do these salmon
belong? They are born and bred on the
Fraser river, naturally or artificially, by
pisciculture.

A number of jolly tourists invited the
writer to accompany them on a trip from
Victoria to San Juan and thence to Van-
couver via Rosario Strait, United States
territory, on pleasure and instruction
being with hospitality unbounded.

We left on Saturday morning for San
Juan island and on nearing it, the is-
land looked as though fenced in with
upright poles. What are they? Salmon
traps! We soon were close by and the
owner of the traps invited us to wait
to see the salmon lifted to the large
aloftside. "There are thirty thousand
salmon on those traps," said he, "but
we only want ten thousand today. The
remainder and more will remain in the
traps until we want them. Perhaps to-
morrow! Those ten thousand will be
timed before twelve o'clock tonight!"

Now what is a salmon trap? It is a
corral. The fish are not driven in but
are simply detained and led there. A
trap looks like the letter L. Imagine a
row of piles, say, fifty feet in length,
driven about ten feet apart in a single,
straight line for, say, about a couple of
hundred yards. At the end of this piece
is the trap which is a square also fenced
in, say, fifty feet square. All the poles
and interspaces are covered or inclosed
on one side with a strong hempen net-
work; the trap proper having not only
this but a tremendous scoop net reach-
ing to near the bottom—it is like a net
lashed, once there they cannot get out
nor get out.

The salmon, as is well known, come
once every year in runs of millions from
the sea, bound for the Fraser river, at
the extreme end of which they spawn
and die—a race of instinctive suicides.

To whom do these fish belong? From
the sea the fish run up the Straits de
Fuca on the Vancouver Island shore to
San Juan and thence for the most part
through Rosario Strait, and passing
Point Roberts (the extremity of which
belongs to the United States), to Fraser
river. The course the swarms of
fish take is nearly the same every year,
so that an account of the traps need
know where to place traps advantageously
to intercept them. If they do not in-
tercept the first traps, they are more or less
captured by subsequent ones in their
course. Now, let me say here—and I
hope the public will pay attention, for
it is of the utmost importance—that I
saw at least two hundred and fifty
(250) traps between San Juan and Point
Roberts!!! Beyond those the waters
of the Canadian government are inter-
dicted, as the Canadian government is
also, by the same law, on our side of
the Straits de Fuca!!! Some of the
swarms of fish unmonitored on their way
approach San Juan island. These may
come into contact with the long leg of
the trap. They cannot get through, so
they wander along in order to get around
it on the journey, and so are led into the
trap out of which they cannot get. If
they escape the one trap there are two
hundred and fifty of a like nature to in-
tercept them before reaching the Fraser
river, at the mouth of which and in
the river itself thousands of boats or
people are employed with ordinary nets
for the like purpose.

To come back to San Juan. We saw
about a dozen men gradually lifting the
net—pretty hard work. In the net were
swarms of salmon, so thickly crowded
that they had not room to move—a vast
mass of swimming, jumping salmon.
In due course they are gradually brought
nearer the surface and then we see the
use of a huge cylinder net, which has
been hanging about ten or a dozen feet
above the traps. This is a drag net. It
is lowered suddenly and sweeps the fish,
and then drawn up to the barges and
lifted. Out of its mouth are pitched
hundreds of salmon onto the deck like
volatoes out of a sack. There the hun-
dreds of salmon jump or wriggle on the
slimy, slippery deck, and their agency, and
are swept into the hold of the barge to
die, and be cooked. To the owners this
is a beautiful sight, but to me—horrible.
This raking in of fish went on until the
necessary number had been taken. One
near fellow made a jump for life and
succeeded in jumping into the water—a
free fish in the waters of the free! What
then? Did this fish reach the head
waters of the Fraser and die in the na-
tural course of events, leaving thou-
sands of eggs to be hatched in the holes
she burrowed on the shallow banks of

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"I can match any flower color or get any shade
I want."

"It is never any trouble to get the exact required
shade."

Brainerd & Armstrong

the Fraser? Ten thousand chances to
one await her! and therefore the cry
that traps deplete the fish and that the
fisheries will be destroyed in a com-
paratively short time. Well, no one can
prevent the United States canners
from doing this doubtful deed. Therefore
should Canada be so manifestly senti-
mental and prevent her citizens reaping
part of her natural harvest?

It would appear that the cost of fish
caught by traps does not exceed three
cents per head, whilst the cost of sal-
mon caught by nets on the Fraser cost
twelve (12) cents!!! and the fisher-
men striking to get more! Are they not
ruining by this means their future pros-
pects?

Traps must be allowed in British Co-
lumbia and then Japanese, and so forth,
will not be required, for it takes but very
few men to work a trap—a dozen at
most—barring of course the pile drivers,
poles, steamboats, etc., etc. The United
States canners today can undersell at
a large profit sufficient to swamp the
Canadian industry. Will the squeamish
Canadian government help and connive
at the ruin of one of her most important
natural industries?

We tour from San Juan and enter Ro-
sario Strait. There are found traps
innumerable. They are never during the
whole course of seventy or eighty miles
out of our sight! As we pass hundreds
are seen the fish in thousands in the
traps and occasionally a solitary man
or sentinel, standing or walking on the
plank on the piles! One of his duties
(Continued on Page Eight.)

From F. G. RICHARDS

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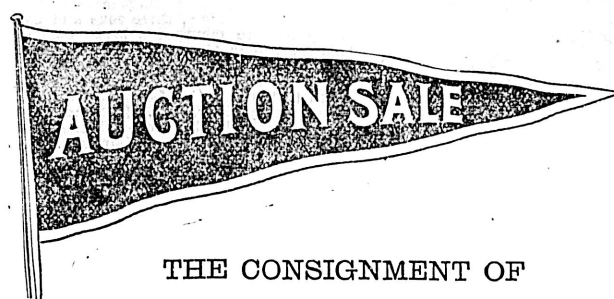
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Store News



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LEMONS, 2 doz. for 25c.
LIME JUICE, pure, per bottle 25c.
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BEANS, PEAS OR CORN, per tin 10c.
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300 Acres North Saanich

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This property is for sale at a very low figure, and is probably the greatest bargain ever offered in the way of first-class farming property in Saanich.

PEMBERTON & SON, - 45 Fort Street

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Victoria, August 6-8 p.m. 1901.

THE PRESSURE is low over the Pacific slope and the North-west Territories the barometer being lowest in Assiniboia. A thunderstorm with showers occurred at Battleford and the weather has been generally fair and seasonably warm from the Rockies to Manitoba. In the Pacific States the weather has prevailed, and high temperatures have occurred between the ranges, 102 being reported from Central Oregon.

TEMPERATURE.

Victoria	54	75
New Westminster	52	70
Rainbow	44	78
Barrowville	44	78
Calgary	48	72
Winnipeg	68	92
Portland, Ore.	68	92
San Francisco	66	88

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time), Tuesday:

Victoria and vicinity: Light or moderate winds, generally fair and warm.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, mostly fair and warm.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, AUG. 5.

Deg.	Deg.
5 a.m. 53	Mean 64
Noon 68	Highest 75
5 p.m. 74	Lowest 52

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m.	Cal.
Noon	4 miles south.
5 p.m.	Cal.

Average state of weather—Clear.

Sunshine—12 hours 48 minutes.

Barometer at noon—Observed.....30.008

Corrected.....30.001

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected.....29.992

MONDAY, AUG. 6.

Deg.	Deg.
5 a.m. 56	Mean 67
Noon 72	Highest 75
5 p.m. 76	Lowest 54

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m.	Cal.
Noon	Cal.
5 p.m.	Cal.

Average state of weather—Clear.

Sunshine—11 hours 48 minutes.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected.....29.992

Corrected.....29.992

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected.....29.996

VICTORIA TIDES.

For the Month of August, 1901.

(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of the Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to the average lowest yearly tide, and 18.3 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt Dry Dock.

The time used is Pacific Standard for the 120 meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

Date.	Dr.	Time.	Height.	Date.	Dr.	Time.	Height.
1 Th	h. m. ft.	h. m. ft.	h. m. ft.	14 W	h. m. ft.	h. m. ft.	h. m. ft.
2 F	1.50 8.1	9.31 13.17	7.3 21.1	15 Th	1.14 7.9	8.23 12.10	7.1 20.5
3 Sa	2.32 7.8	10.54 13.17	7.3 23.9	16 F	1.38 7.7	9.52 12.10	7.4 22.5
4 Su	3.56 6.9	11.37 13.18	6.9 23.9	17 Sa	1.47 6.8	10.29 13.10	7.6 22.2
5 M	4.40 6.4	12.12 13.18	6.9 23.9	18 S	1.58 6.3	11.04 13.17	7.7 22.2
6 Tu	4.49 6.3	12.29 13.18	6.9 23.9	19 M	1.43 6.1	11.27 13.17	7.7 22.2
7 W	4.29 6.0	11.09 13.18	6.9 23.9	20 Th	1.48 6.0	11.59 13.17	7.7 22.2
8 Th	3.57 5.8	10.12 13.18	6.9 23.9	21 F	1.48 6.0	12.29 13.17	7.7 22.2
9 F	4.52 6.1	11.24 13.18	6.9 23.9	22 Sa	1.43 6.1	12.59 13.17	7.7 22.2
10 Sa	5.42 6.2	12.09 13.18	6.9 23.9	23 Su	1.48 6.0	13.29 13.17	7.7 22.2
11 Su	6.27 6.5	12.12 13.18	6.9 23.9	24 M	1.48 6.0	13.59 13.17	7.7 22.2
12 M	5.42 6.1	11.24 13.18	6.9 23.9	25 Th	1.43 6.1	14.29 13.17	7.7 22.2
13 Tu	5.42 6.2	12.09 13.18	6.9 23.9	26 F	1.43 6.1	14.59 13.17	7.7 22.2
14 W	5.42 6.2	12.09 13.18	6.9 23.9	27 Sa	1.43 6.1	15.29 13.17	7.7 22.2
15 Th	5.42 6.2	12.09 13.18	6.9 23.9	28 Su	1.43 6.1	15.59 13.17	7.7 22.2
16 F	5.42 6.2	12.09 13.18	6.9 23.9	29 M	1.43 6.1	16.29 13.17	7.7 22.2
17 Sa	5.42 6.2	12.09 13.18	6.9 23.9	30 Th	1.43 6.1	16.59 13.17	7.7 22.2
18 S	5.42 6.2	12.09 13.18	6.9 23.9	31 F	1.43 6.1	17.29 13.17	7.7 22.2
19 M	5.42 6.2	12.09 13.18	6.9 23.9				
20 Th	5.42 6.2	12.09 13.18	6.9 23.9				
21 F	5.42 6.2	12.09 13.18	6.9 23.9				
22 Sa	5.42 6.2	12.09 13.18	6.9 23.9				
23 Su	5.42 6.2	12.09 13.18	6.9 23.9				
24 M	5.42 6.2	12.09 13.18	6.9 23.9				
25 Th	5.42 6.2	12.09 13.18	6.9 23.9				
26 F	5.42 6.2	12.09 13.18	6.9 23.9				
27 Sa	5.42 6.2	12.09 13.18	6.9 23.9				
28 Su	5.42 6.2	12.09 13.18	6.9 23.9				
29 M	5.42 6.2	12.09 13.18	6.9 23.9				
30 Th	5.42 6.2	12.09 13.18	6.9 23.9				
31 F	5.42 6.2	12.09 13.18	6.9 23.9				

AN EYE-OPENER.

(Continued from Page Four.)

is to prevent punching, for it appears that boat thieves come to the traps, cut them judiciously and take the fish!

The fishing season being over, some of the owners of the traps take up the pole and store them away for future use, and say by this means they save a great deal. It is easy to build a trap by means of a pile driver, and cheaper when the piles are to hand. Piles left in the sites the whole time are soon dislodged by the tides.

We traverse the wonderfully beautiful and gigantesque picturesque Rosario Strait and in due course arrive at Blaine where the St. Clair has to be cleared by the customs and a man threading the way between traps, for by law traps must be a legal distance apart. I do not know the United States law on the subject, but it is said to be easy to get a fishing location at a very trifling cost. Compare this with Canadian licenses, etc., Canada grants for grinding out the money. The United States, too, promotes industries without taxation! Curiously enough salmon swimming in the sea look quite green! Is this evidence of the health of the Canadian government? Surely the American government will kill the goose that lays the golden egg!

The owners of the cannery kindly invited us to see the works and cheerfully gave all explanations desired or required. In the first place, there, a large lay alongside the wharf. From the barge to the interior of the cannery he led a long wooden chute, along which, unless chain mows, and on the chain square pieces of wood, and there, as it were the chute into so many different compartments. Men in the barge pitched the salmon into the chutes so divided into compartments to prevent the fish sliding downwards. By this means the fish reach the cannery and are dropped gradually on to the floor, where hundreds already lie. There is a long dresser with a dozen or two dressers all in a row, chiefly Chinamen. Each man takes up a fish, cuts the head and fins off in a twinkling, rips the fish open and then slides it to a dresser through a hole on the opposite side. These men wash the fish, cleaning it from blood and all impurities. The salmon are then passed on to a machine and a very short time emerges in pieces in tins cans rolling down to a table very quickly. There they are closed with a tin cover very quickly and then carried away, placed in sound frames, holding, say, a hundred loaded cans, more or less, according to size. The square frames and tins are sunk into cisterns of boiling water for twenty minutes and then hoisted out by a Chinaman. The frames and tins are passed on and the tins tapped separately by a Chinaman, one or more, who with a sharp pointed hammer makes a fine hole in the lid of

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We are in touch with people willing to take hold of such properties and develop them for an interest. Owners are requested to forward full particulars with reports, maps, etc., and size of interest, to give for a stated amount of development work.

For Sale

20 Uelnet (Wreck Bay) at \$20.50. 1,500 Mendocino Oil Mining at 25 cents. 2,000 Noble Oil Mining at 25 cents. We believe that the above stocks at current prices are among the best buys on the market today.

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each tin, and then one sees little jets of water spouting out like little fountains. The next immediate step is for other Chinamen to close the holes with solder. Now the cans are placed in a huge heated steam oven where they are cooked again for twenty minutes for the last time. The tins are next examined to see whether they are perfectly airtight. Few imperfect are found and they are rejected. The tins in the square frames are then conveyed by a railway track to the outside of cool, and last of all are washed in a cistern of lye to wash off the grease and so prepare them for labeling. The organization of the men and the machinery-like regularity of their work is wonderful. There were Chinamen, Japanese and white men all working under the same roof, under their various bosses, including a very few girls, all working together harmoniously, like stars, having at their own disposal the heavenly bodies. The men paid by the hour night or day work as long as they are able—others are put on and the work never stops. No eight hours—no half-Sunday—no Sunday. Hay must be made and carried whilst the sun shines. It is now the fishery harvest. We were in this cannery probably an hour, and during this period the fish that we had seen pitched from the barge into the chute were in tins and ready for labeling and sale.

Whilst we were there two more barges appeared with forty thousand salmon for this immense cannery. "Oh, yes, we want them and they must all be used and tinned within the ensuing twenty-four hours. This being the limit of time, 24 hours that they will be fresh enough for our purpose."

"I did not see any ice chambers to keep fish longer, but in the bay was a barge in motion pitching salmon into the sea, not a great many possibly tainted. The loss we were told is not great, and generally results from delay at sea. The same thing happens on the Fraser, when for some reason or other the fish do not get to the cannery soon enough or sufficiently fresh. The heads and tails in the Fraser river canneries at a small oil and fertilizer. Others waste them. The traps do not necessarily belong to the cannery owners. They have some of course, and make contracts with others and even, it is said, sell surplus fish to the cannery. The price paid to the fisherman is twelve and a half cents, the price paid to the striking fishermen. After we had been hospitably entertained by the owner of the yacht Wigan, who had an Indian friend, painter, in the cabin, I said, "We do not mean to allow you to take all our fish."

"Well," said he, "you have been long enough thinking about it! When you have traps let us know, and we will come and do all the business! Bon voyage."

We left at sundown passed through miles of traps on our way to Vancouver where we arrived at midnight. The St. Clair went to a wharf about ten or fifteen feet above our heads! Fortunately a ladder was discovered, up which we scrambled, on a moonlight night, safely to the top, and thence to Vancouver Hotel. We found the hotel open, ready to receive poor belated tourists, and honor bright, all perfectly sober after having been sixteen hours on the waters and doing 120 miles, having for half the distance been in sight of traps.

In conclusion, I have endeavored to tell absolute truth and facts. It rests with the Dominion government either by its present absurd regulations against traps willfully to ruin the salmon fisheries of British Columbia and turn the whole industry over to the United States, or save the industry even at this late period by allowing traps and other conservative measures to raise it into perhaps the most important business of our province. If British Columbia has to pay twelve and a half cents for a fish that the United States cannery can procure for three cents, the result must be obvious. Even at the present moment the United States can undersell our market in Great Britain, but they choose to do otherwise as being the most profitable. They have eighty millions of their own people to supply, without any chance of opposition. They are protected in every way.

The fish come up the straits of San Juan de Fuca on their way to their destination. Surely it is sheer insanity to allow them all to pass by our habitations, for some fanciful, not reason, but fact. If the fish are to be destroyed, surely it will make little difference to the fish if they are destroyed by our joining in of this occurrence by our joining in of this profitable fray. But this cry of depletion has it any real foundation? Theoretically it seems probable, but his- torically it does not support the contention. True, traps have only been a few years in operation. Why on earth if the government feels this, can they not set about having more and better hatcheries, and at more stations, instead of waiting for the fish to come from the fisheries and doing nothing there! Destroy or be destroyed. Traps must be allowed in the Straits of de Fuca, in fact in all Canadian waters, otherwise—facile descensus avari—death.

J. S. HELMCKEN. Victoria, Aug. 5, 1901.

WHAT IS LIFE TO YOU?

If you are a victim of piles, as one person in every four is, you suffer keenly from one of the most torturing ailments known to man, and may well wonder if life is really worth living. Certain relief and ultimate cure is awaiting you by means of Dr. Chase's Ointment. It has never failed to cure piles. Painlessly and naturally it allays the inflammation, heals the ulcers and thoroughly cures this wretched disease.

Occasions do not make a man; they only show what there is in him.

For home use, for bar use, for physician's use, for everybody's use, Chase's Ointment is always the best and is in most general demand.

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Very Desirable and Useful

Furniture and Effects

The contents of a six-roomed House. Full particulars later. Tel. 204

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The Fire At Metlakathla

Particulars Furnished by Bishop Ridley Who Returned on the Tees.

The Loss Some Four Thousand Dollars Greater Than Was Estimated.

Bishop Ridley, who returned from the North on the steamer Tees, was furnished with the following details of the fire which wiped out the mission buildings at Metlakathla:

On Board SS. Tees, Aug. 2, 1901.

To the Editor of the Colonist:

Dear Sir: The loss by fire at Metlakathla is greater by \$4,000 than the estimate I gave for you on the 24th of July. The following buildings were destroyed:

The Home for Half-breeds and White Children; a few mattresses; the chapel; nothing saved.

The old workshop; nothing saved but the anvil and some tools.

The boat houses (called by some the cannery), containing six boats and two canoes; nothing saved.

The Bishop's house; one desk saved. The insurance adjuster valued the contents of the house at \$13,700; insurance, \$2,000.

The church; a harmonium and a memorial desk saved.

The Indian Girls' Home; nothing saved.

The school house; quite recently used as a store and stocked with stores of food for six months, clothing and other stores; nothing saved.

The public day school for Indians; nothing saved.

The church armory hall; nothing saved. The old prison, used since 1887 as a coal house for the schools; many tons of coal burnt up.

The new workshop belonging to the Boys' Industrial School; nothing saved.

The boys' main building was saved, though damaged. It was the only building insured.

The value of the buildings destroyed and their contents is estimated at \$44,500. The value of the property saved from the children's homes, \$250, and from the church, \$280.

The fire broke out during the holidays, so that the majority of the children were with their friends in safety. The day after the fire many Indians left their fishing on the Skeena, and not only fetched away their own, but true to Indian hospitality, took away many others to nourish them until we can provide shelter for them. The nineteen remaining from the boys' industrial school, in charge of them are housed in the hospital. Their immediate wants were met by kindness shown on the spot. The stores I took up with me, and provided by the beautifully prompt liberality of kind hearts in Victoria, with the men over the near future. Great was the gratitude of the ladies when told of this great sympathy from the Capital and Vancouver. It would occupy too much space to name all the generous givers. I thank them all from my heart.

When I inquired the cause of the many holes in the ladies' dresses, I found they were caused by the fire. They had nothing else to wear. The children were in the same case. A great deal of clothing and other effects had been taken to the top, and piled up at a safe distance, but a change of wind caused it to be burnt up.

The three men then at Metlakathla, by using the fire engine, saved the main building of the Boys' Industrial School and raised great risks in so doing.

The ladies' dresses have already been skilfully, but were driven back continually. Miss Edwards told me they poured water over each other as their dresses were set on fire, but though wet through they soon were again dried by the sun. Miss West was over- come by the smoke on the stairs and was dragged into the open by two Indian women, who accidentally came across her in an unconscious condition. As soon as recovered she again fought.

Though so much was burnt their intelligent method of fighting the fire kept it from reaching the principal part of the town.

Miss Davies saw that the raised viaduct of wood between the wharf and the town hall was burning, and that, if it caught fire the western side of the town would be destroyed; so she called the other ladies from the buildings they could not save, and with axes and levers tore down a long section of the railway at immense pains, and so saved the town. It was a brave and skilful deed, deserving great credit.

The disaster as it is great and lamentable. The fire area is about a quarter of a mile long from Mr. Keen's house to the main building, and the school. Two Indian houses are burnt. The width of the burnt area is about 500 feet.

We want help now to provide for the children. I ask for help in this and nothing else from kind hearts in this province. The Indians with their missionaries in the employ of the Church Missionary Society built the two former churches, and they will build the third more commodiously, if less vast. No doubt they would be gratified for help from this province, but they are not from this province, and they are not likely to ask for it. They conceal pride with modesty I do not share, because I am begging for help for the dear children. My house will be the last to be built, and that without appealing to the public.

For 22 years I have been building up educational establishments, until they were, I believe, unrivaled among missions throughout the Dominion. We have been creating the nick among the Indians throughout a diocese including more than half of this province. Seeing a number of whites scattered over this area whole children could not have any schooling because of distance from schools, and of poverty, we started a boarding school for whites and half-breeds on church land—not on the Indian reserves. According to the ability of the parents they pay fees from \$1.50 per week to 25 cents; but the most deserving received without payment of any kind, and are kept from the age of 5 to 18 in a refined home, with the same advantages offered to the paying pupils. Thus we turn waifs into good citizens, and try to make them true

Preliminary Notice

At the residence of the Hon. J. H. Turner, will be held on

Wednesday Aug. 28, 1901

Catalogues will be issued, and the goods on view, on Monday 26th, Tuesday 27th, and the day of sale. No person will be admitted without having a catalogue which may be had from any of the Stationers or the Women's Auxiliary of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, at 25c. each, the gross proceeds of which will be presented to the ladies towards building a maternity ward.

JOSHUA DAVIES Auctioneer.

JOSHUA DAVIES AUCTIONEER

CLAYTON & COSTIN

Now ready to be had at

H. M. DOCK YARDS

ESQUIMALT.

and at the Office of

JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.

CLAYTON & COSTIN

Consulting Engineers on Ice and Cold Storage Machinery.

Agents for THE LINDB AND NEW BRUNSWICK ICE MACHINES.

58 JOHNSON ST. Victoria.

Tel. 393.

CATALOGUES

Now ready to be had at

H. M. DOCK YARDS

ESQUIMALT.

and at the Office of

JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.

Christians. If this is not a Christian work deserving the sympathy of those I appeal to for help there is none on earth.

I am leaving for England on August 6 to seek help there. The Canadian Bank of Commerce will receive any contributions from donors in this province. Already orders for building aid, and by Christmas or before I hope the new White Home at least will receive back the little ones into a home brighter and better than the old one, long abandoned to them.

Gifts may also be sent to the lady matron, Miss West, of Metlakathla. I am, sir, your truly,

WILLIAM RIDLEY, Bishop of Caledonia.

COWICHAN NEWS.

Silver Wedding of Mr. and Mrs. John Nelson—Crops Are Good.

Cowichan, B.C., Aug. 5.—(Special)—One of the most happy social functions for a number of years was the silver wedding today of Mr. and Mrs. John Nelson. Although married in Victoria, the past quarter-century has been spent in the Cowichan valley, and the distinction of being pioneers, as well as it may be said, none in the community have done more than they to advance the social and industrial interest of the district. The speeches, following the reading of the wedding card, were of a high order. The speaker, following the wedding supper were admirably suited to the occasion. Messrs. J. Douglas, Sr., A. Nightingale and J. J. Douglas reviewed the growth and progress of the community since their wedding. From the quiet, out-of-the-way hamlet they had made for their children, and wishing them and their esteemed son and daughter many years of happy life in their comfortable home. Your correspondent wishes them all continued joy.

David Evans, whose foot was hurt out a few days past, is nicely improving under the care of Dr. Parry.

An addition to the membership of the community is a son in the home of J. Joseph Douglas. Mother and son are doing well.

Reference has already been made to the marriage of Thos. Shaddock and Miss Alice Barry. They spend their honeymoon in the Sound cities and are expected to be at home on Hialto Farm. May they enjoy long, happy years together.

Laying is past. The crops are quite good. Grain harvesting is about to begin. The farmers feel relief this year from the outburst of locusts.

Boatmaking is beginning in Shawnigan vicinity, under the direction of Mr. Henry Hodins. Already in good form for the wheel and vehicles, they will no doubt be second to none after the close of the season.

Panthers are making their appearance in the neighborhood. Several settlers have lost sheep or geese.

Mrs. William McPherson, of Vancouver, after spending some weeks with Mr. and Mrs. John McPherson, has returned the better for the change.

Your correspondent has the sad duty to refer to the death of Mr. Melrose, an esteemed friend. The painful news has just reached us. The death of one who has the deepest sympathy of the entire neighborhood. We shall send full account for Wednesday's daily.

A COLONIAL NOTE.

A curious find was made last week by a boy in Amherst, N.S. While rummaging about in the dark corners of one of the tumble-down houses there, he found an old Nova Scotia one pound note. The note is in good state of preservation, and the signature and date fairly legible. It is printed only on one side, and is surrounded by 52 inches, and bears the following on the face: "Province of Nova Scotia, by Law, The bearer thereof is entitled to receive at the Treasury twenty shillings." Halifax, the fifth day of June, 1822, William Lawson. The number is illegible.

THE AGONY OF SLEEPLESSNESS.

Did you ever pass a single night in wakeful misery, tossing and rolling in bed, trying in vain to sleep, and longing for morning to come? Can you imagine the tortures of spending night after night in this way, each succeeding night growing worse and worse? This is the most dreaded symptom of nervous exhaustion and debility. You can be gradually cured of this distressing condition by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It cures in Nature's way, by creating new nerve cells and restoring lost vitality.

W.T. HARDAKER

THE AUCTIONEER

I am instructed by A. H. Jones, Esq., and others to sell at my commodious salerooms 77, 79 and 81 Douglas street,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, AT 2 P.M.

Valuable Furniture and Effects

This will be a big sale of almost new goods. Particulars later. Tel. 4712.

W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

Boiler Inspection.

Your boiler when inspected, will require some repairs or additional bracing. The Marine Iron Works, Pembroke street, is the proper place to go and have it done to satisfy the Inspector. TELEPHONE 681.

GENUINE BARGAIN

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' MANICURE SETS CIRLING IRON SETS LADIES' AND GENTS' PUSSES.

To be sold at prices—well call in and satisfy yourselves. As we are going out of this line they must be cleared. They are of finest quality.

THE B. C. DRUG STORE. J. T. AGUE, Jr., Mgr., 27 Johnson St. Phone 356.

Clayton & Costin

Consulting Engineers on Ice and Cold Storage Machinery.

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58 JOHNSON ST. Victoria.

Tel. 393.

THE FINEST ICE CREAM PARLOR IN THE CITY

For the best and purest Ice Cream and Ice Cream Sodas, made from Pure Cream and the finest and Purest Fruit Juices, remember the only place to get the best is

The City Candy Factory

105 Douglas, between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

H. A. LILLEY. Established 1877.

City of Victoria, British Columbia

Tenders for Four Per Cent Debentures.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed, "Tenders for Debentures," will be received at the office of the undersigned until 4 p.m., on Monday the 5th day of August, 1901, for the purchase in whole or in part, of debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B.C., amounting to \$255,000, payable in 50 years from the 1st day of August, 1901, and all bearing interest from that date at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable half yearly, with principal and interest payable as aforesaid, either in London, England, New York, Montreal or the City.

The tenders must state the price net at Victoria which they will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation interest at the rate of 4 per cent from the 1st of August, 1901, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The monies obtained from the sale of these debentures will be used exclusively for the acquisition of valuable real property and in works of a permanent character to the city.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C. City Hall, Victoria, B. C., 27th June, 1901.

New Vancouver Coal Co

LIMITED.

NANAIMO, B. C.

Samuel M. Robin, Superintendent

Coal Mined by White Labor

New Wellington Coal

Washed Nuts, \$5.00 per ton. Sack and Lumps, \$6.50 per ton. Delivered to any part of the city.

KINGHAM & CO.

34 Broad St., Cor. Trenchard Alley. Wharf—Spratt's Wharf, Store Street. Telephone Call: wharf; 647. Office Telephone, 694.

SOME EXPLANATION.

Instead of asking for eleemosynary donations in England as a price for the blood of Canadian soldiers shed for the empire in South Africa it would be more fitting for Canada to seek a return by carrying her trade into Africa—Ottawa Citizen.

That's a pretty hard whack at the fellows who have been whining for the British people to tax themselves in order to recompense Canadian loyalty—Hamilton Times.

That plea has not been put forward for preferential trade. Not so long ago British statesmen thought the colonies a detriment to the empire politically. Now they think the reverse, and we are no longer "colonies" but "sister states."

If we are all states together there should be an encouragement of interstate commerce on the most free fiscal lines consistent with the welfare of the majority. Unless Great Britain sees the light fiscally as she has politically, there is every prospect of a colonial preferential tariff agreement that will open her eyes. In the meantime our contemporary and over-seas exponents of a discredited economic creed are endeavoring to perpetuate Britain's optical illusion, but the trend of events will prove too strong for the fiscal, as it has for the political, Little Englanders.

OGILVIE'S FLOUR

IS THE BEST EVER MADE OUT OF MANITOBA WHEAT IN PAST 15 YEARS

IF YOU ARE NOT USING

OGILVIE'S

WHY NOT INSIST ON HAVING "OGILVIE'S."

FOR SALE CHEAP